

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers, once in each week for the term of eight weeks.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council of the State
of Maryland.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That William Marbury be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

II. And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such accounts shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and, if necessary, to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and arrearages, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment of, and, if necessary, sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for intencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and for his information of the law, he may take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be issued for this purpose, the said agent shall cause at least thirty days public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased, and that no purchase authorized by this act shall be considered as made on the part of the state, unless a public declaration to that effect be made by the agent, or his deputy, immediately after such sale and purchase; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms, for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property, and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities, from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. And be it enacted, That the said agent is hereby directed to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for the payment thereof, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and that where the quantity of land in any one body subject to such sale exceeds the quantity of fifty acres, such land shall be disposed of at public sale, of the time and place of which sale at least thirty days previous notice shall be given by public advertisement; and that at the time of any sale by virtue of this act, the said agent shall make known that he only sells the right of this state thereto, and that the state doth not guaranty the title to the same, or any part thereof, but that the purchase must be in all respects at the risk of the purchaser.

VII. And be it enacted, That no payment in future by any officer or person indebted to the state shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, or to the agent for the time being, or unless made to the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in the cases where the said clerks and sheriffs are by law authorized to receive the same.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the agent shall have full power and authority, by and with the advice of the governor and council, in all cases of unpaid debts, to take back any property heretofore purchased by any person, and not yet paid for, in cases where the person so having purchased, and his securities, are not capable of paying for the same, and to compromise the same upon terms and principles of equity and justice, by and

with the advice and consent aforesaid; and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular statement of his proceedings under this section before the next session of assembly.

IX. And be it enacted, That the agent, with the approbation and consent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise any suit depending in chancery with any state debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the interest of the state, and to obtain the speedy receipt of the sums due.

X. And be it enacted, That if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased should be taken back and re-vested in the state, the same may be sold by the agent, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell the same at public sale, giving thirty days notice, on a credit of two years, payable one half of the principal, and the whole interest, annually, on the first day of December in each year, and the bonds, when taken, shall be returned to the treasury of the western shore, and reported to the general assembly at their session next ensuing the taking of such bonds.

XI. And be it enacted, That all cases in chancery, where no compromise under this act is effected, shall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authorized and required to call on the attorney-general to prosecute or defend the same to immediate final decision; and the governor and council are hereby authorized and empowered, at the request of the agent, in cases of difficulty, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any person to attend to lawsuits where necessary, or otherwise to assist in the prosecution or defence of said suits, which person or persons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the persons so employed, together with the sum allowed for their services, to be laid before the general assembly at their next session.

XII. And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the state for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued, and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or, under the direction and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bond taken for taxes due before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds intailed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XIV. And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XV. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days of sale of property taken by *ieri facias*, at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XVII. And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore, at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render to the treasurer of the western shore distinct quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and shall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the same to the said treasurer, who shall, in his annual report to the general assembly, state fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the said agent, and the times when the same were received and accounted for.

XX. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and within the first ten days after its commencement, in which account shall be specified, under distinct heads, his own receipts, and those of the treasurer, and of all transfers of stock upon which he may be entitled to commission, and in which shall also be contained a particular estimate of his commissions, shewing how and upon what the same arose due.

XXI. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: for all payments actually made to either of the treasurers in virtue of this act, three per cent, and for all bonds with security taken by the said agent in virtue of this act, three per cent, provided that the whole amount of his commission shall not exceed five hundred pounds current money, and he shall lay an account of the same, on oath, before the next session of assembly.

XXII. And be it enacted, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the agent, and the treasurers of the western and eastern shores respectively, to receive, as well the fifteen per cent, interest, if any shall have accrued, as all other the arrearages that are now, or may hereafter become due from fines, forfeitures and arrearages, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, and which fifteen per cent, so collected, shall be the only fund out of which the agent shall draw his commission of three per cent, for collecting the same; provided that the said agent shall not be entitled to any commission upon the monies arising from fines, forfeitures, arrearages, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, unless in cases where the same shall not be paid by the sheriffs and clerks respectively, to the treasurer, within one month after the time prescribed by law, and unless the said agent shall thereafter receive the same from the said officers respectively, and the same pay to the said treasurer.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and council, in the penalty of sixty thousand dollars, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties as agent under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, to the best of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after his acceptance he shall not give bond, and take the oath aforesaid, before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said William Marbury by this act, such person first giving security, and taking the oath aforesaid.

NOTICE TO STATE DEBTORS.

PROCESS will certainly be directed against all delinquent state debtors who fail to make their payments by the 10th day of March next.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

FRANCFORT, December 16.

IT is said that to-morrow the French will send several thousand more men into Mentz.—Yesterday evening the English commissioner, Crawford, died at Hanau.

It is said that the Austrian commandant of Ehrenbreitstein refuses to surrender that fortress to the French general Hardy, who has also been instructed not to persist in his demand for its surrender.

MILAN, December 5.

Sixteen thousand French and 800 Cisalpinians are in the neighbourhood of Piacenza, probably with the intention of extending the boundaries of our republic as far as the Po at the expense of the duke of Parma, who, it seems, is to be violently stripped of all his territory on the left shore of that river.

The king of Naples is again recruiting his army, in consequence of having the French, what he considers, as too near neighbours in the Venetian islands.

CREMONA, (ITALY,) November 27.

The citizen Pino, having taken possession of all the country bordering on the Cisalpine republic, on the left side of the Po, published a proclamation, in which he declares,

1. That it is incorporated in future with the Cisalpine republic, it having been possessed by the duke of Parma by manifest usurpation, and contrary to the rights of nations.

2. That all persons possessed of Parmesan effects shall, under pain of military execution, surrender or make declaration of it to the commandant of the Cisalpine troops within the space of 24 hours.

3. That all the public functionaries of Parma are displaced, and succeeded by a central administration of the Upper Po, resident at Cremona.

4. That all persons employed by the Parmesan government, who wish to remain, shall make a declaration of attachment to republican principles, and remain no longer in office.

5. That all marks of slavery and feudal memorial bearings, be removed in 24 hours.

6. That every man, under his personal responsibility, shall diffuse the Parmesan, and mount the tricoloured cockade.

7. That, on the arrival of the Cisalpine troops, the tree of liberty shall be planted in every district.

UPPER RHINE, December 16.

In the Swiss countries bordering on Italy the revolutionary spirit is still spreading. In the canton of Appenzel, a great fermentation exists. The reformed protestants, who make two thirds of the inhabitants, have nominated a committee of 50 members to revise and adopt the necessary changes in the existing laws. The great council of the canton is to give an account of their administration once a year. The sitting of this committee has hitherto been stormy in the extreme, and there has been some disturbance in the country places.

Count Provence, according to report, will very shortly leave Blankenburg.

RASTADT, December 7.

The following is the note presented by Count Lehrbach to the deputies of the empire, respecting the evacuation of Mentz, &c. by the Imperial troops:

Count Cobenzel, minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial majesty, for the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace, has informed the undersigned Austrian minister plenipotentiary at the congress, that the definitive treaty of peace, concluded on the 17th October, this year, at Campo Formio, between his Imperial majesty as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, obliges his majesty to withdraw his troops from the theatre of war into his hereditary dominions; and that the time draws nigh, when this measure is to be carried into effect. His Imperial majesty has, however, in order to perform his duty, as co-estate of the empire, reserved to himself the right of leaving his contingent of troops in the field, if circumstances should require it, until the desirable period when a peace between the holy Roman empire and the French republic shall likewise have been concluded.

The undersigned, on having the honour of communicating this to the illustrious deputies of the empire, hopes that they will rest convinced, that, as on the one side this measure tends to satisfy the earnest wish of several states of the empire, that his majesty's troops might be withdrawn, in order to alleviate the burthen of the war, his Imperial majesty, though disabled from employing any longer his whole force in defence of the empire (as he has done these six years with matchless perseverance and exertion) yet firmly continues to fulfil the obligations incumbent on him as co-estate of the empire, with respect to his contingent, provided always the privileges of his house remained unimpaired.

(Signed) COUNT LEHRBACH.

PARIS, December 14.

The three commissioners sent by the congress of the United States are here, without having advanced one step in their mission. They are the victims of the just indignation with which the conduct of the present rulers of their country has inspired our government. It looks as if all communication would be interrupted between the two countries. They have not had a place among the members of the diplomatic body at the fete of the tenth of this month; not even the consul-general of the United States, Mr. Skipwith, was invited to it, although that honour has been hitherto paid him on all such occasions. It has been remarked, that M. Signeu, the consul-general of Sweden, has been also forgotten.

BOSTON, February 17.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FROM SPAIN.

We are informed, by a gentleman from Marblehead, of the arrival there yesterday morning, of captain Hooper, in 45 days from Bilbao, who says it was reported at Bilbao, before he sailed, that general Buonaparte had arrived at Paris, from Italy; that he had been complimented with a civic feast, at which all the foreign ministers had been invited, except the envoys of the United States! That an embargo had been laid throughout France; and that an American vessel, commanded by captain Dixey, of Marblehead, had been taken and sent into Bayonne, notwithstanding she had the so much boasted of amulet, a role d'equipe.

Captain Hopkins, from Malaga, informs, that intelligence had been received from Paris, by the way of Madrid, to the 27th of December, which stated, that the American envoys had not, to that period, had an audience of the Directory. The Abigail of Boston, a prize, had been sold, and fitted out as a privateer. A new consul had arrived at Carthage from France, and the further sale of prizes had been stopped. The Pomona and Telemachus of Boston had not been sold; but were ruined by the ignorance of those who had the care of them. The French, finding the judges of Aix just and favourably disposed towards American property, had removed them, and appointed a new set—their own creatures.

Spanish Affairs.

[Received by captain Hopkins.]

Having read to the king the reflections of the board of commerce, and having informed him of other precedents, and of what occurred in the former war against Great Britain, his majesty has been pleased to

grant permission, that during the actual war, the commerce of Spain, with her possessions in America, should be carried on with neutral flags, and leaving full liberty to the merchants to expedite the vessels of this description, either from the licensed ports in Spain, or from those of foreign nations. But the vessels of this last class, must submit to three conditions:

1st. That they must pay in the ports of America, besides the duties established there, those that they would have paid, had they sailed from Spain.

2d. That they must not carry any of the articles prohibited by the regulation of free commerce.

3d. That the returns must be made to the ports of the Peninsula, without being subjected to any in particular. On these conditions we grant all the solicitations made on the subject.

SAABEDRA.

Further: The king has been pleased to free commerce in general, from the necessity of loading determined quantities of foreign goods, that are sent to America; and the department of the treasury in Spain, notifies it to that of America, for their information and government, in what concerns them.

GAREL.

St. Florence, November 17, 1797.

Captain Cook, from Princetown, (Cape-Cod) informs, that a person who calls himself O'Ridley, was apprehended, (from a variety of circumstances appearing against him) as being concerned in an atrocious business, of which the following are the particulars, as related: A Mr. Baker with his son, were proceeding into the country for the purpose of purchasing a farm. They had mustered together about 1500 dollars—had got nearly as far as Rochester, when, on stopping at a tavern at the close of day, with intent to pass the night, they remarked three men who behaved in an extraordinary manner. They were alarmed, and urged the landlord to compel them to depart; but he replied, that from the nature of his business he was necessitated to entertain such as made application. The farmer and his son then concluded to go to the next public house, which was about 12 miles distant.

They had arrived but a few minutes at this second place of accommodation, when the three suspicious persons entered. This increased the fears of the honest yeoman; he made the same request to this innholder, as to the former one, and had much the same reply, adding, however, that he also suspected the men had bad intentions, offered the travellers a room to themselves, and the use of two pistols and a cutlass, which were accepted; and the family soon after retired to rest. The farmer did not sleep. About midnight knocking was heard at the chamber-room. The farmer demanded what was wanted. It was said that a saddle was left in the room, which it was necessary to have immediately. There was no saddle in the room, and the persons at the door were denied entrance.

Immediately the door was burst open, and the three villains appeared at the threshold. The farmer instantly fired and shot one. The remaining two continued to advance, when the second pistol was discharged, and another of the rascals fell; the son at the same time struck the third a severe blow upon the forehead, and he retreated with precipitation, and for that time escaped.—On looking into the other rooms of the house, it was discovered that the villains had murdered the landlord previous to attacking the chamber which held the spirited countryman and his son. To this effect is the account we have heard.

LITCHFIELD, (Conn.) January 3.

Under the New-York head of the 10th inst. is published, "A true and supprising account of the apparition or ghost of a woman, that has appeared several nights past in the New Goal (in the fields) to the great terror and affright of the prisoners—many of whom are ready to confirm the truth of it on oath."

The story is well told; and to give it the appearance of truth, the names of several reputable prisoners (debtors) are introduced, who describe the ghost as dressed in a white flowing robe, tinged with blood on the left side, and a turban on her head, of a pleasing, placid countenance, but much dejected—followed and encircled by a radiant light, and sometimes preceded by a globe of fire. The recital is frightful in the extreme—calculated to make

"Thy knotted and combined locks to part,

And each particular hair to stand on end

Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

I wonder what it means, has been vociferated by a thousand tongues: The fact is, a young married woman, whose husband was confined for debt, despairing of other means (the creditor being uncharitable and stubborn) conjured up the ghost; and trusting the secret with a confidential printer, the account was printed before it was sifted abroad, and immediately put into the hawkers hands for sale; the project succeeded—business was suspended: The multitude flocked about the goal. And here again the hawkers were at their posts, vending their bills of the appearance and performances of the ghost. The debtor's wife having in a short time, raised a sufficient sum, to satisfy his creditors, and to gladden his heart with a nourishing repast—Miss Poff was let out of the bag, and the abashed multitude returned, one to his stall and the other to his merchandise.

BALTIMORE, March 3.

The unfortunate loss of the ship Anthony Mangin, and the consequent lamentable catastrophe, are detailed in the following letter and protest, received last night from Norfolk:—

"Northampton county, 25th February.

"I am sorry to inform you of the loss of your ship Anthony Mangin, captain Sanford, from Hamburg

bound to Baltimore, unfortunately for the captain and mates, and Mr. Wilkins, and several of the crew, who all perished in attempting to get to the shore in a raft. Out of seventeen souls, only six remain alive, and they are much frosted; the ship is entirely lost, being broken to pieces by the sea; she was principally loaded with dry goods, part of which will be saved; they are all washed out of the ship, and the bales broken.—Mr. Nathaniel Wilkins, collector of the customs, and Mr. Savage, a commissioner of vessels, for this county, are attending to the saving of the goods, and I make no doubt but those gentlemen will do every thing in their power to the interest of the concerned."

COPY.

VIRGINIA,
Northampton County, ff. 3.

BY this public instrument and protest, be it known and made manifest, to all persons whom these presents do and may concern, that on the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, personally appeared before me, Thomas Littleton Savage, notary public for the Eastern Shore district, duly appointed and sworn, dwelling in the said county of Northampton, David Clark, David Reed, John Bary and David Higginbotham, mariners, late on board the ship Anthony Mangin, who being severally sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do depose, and say, That these deponents sailed in the said ship, from Hamburg on the 26th day of November, now last past, with a cargo on board, consisting of dry goods; and that during their voyage they had a continual series of bad weather, and gales of wind: That on the 19th of February, they got an observation, and the captain found himself in the latitude of the Capes of Virginia, and ran for them, expecting to meet with a pilot boat; but at 6 o'clock in the evening, the weather coming on dark and rainy, so that they could not see the light-house, or any land, and having scudded, and got near fathom water, the captain, supposing himself to be rather to the southward of the Capes, laid the ship to the northward, under close-reefed foretop-sail and mizen, intending to go about at twelve o'clock, in order to get in, the wind about E. blowing a fresh gale; when, at about ten o'clock, the ship struck upon the shoals, a little to the northward of Cape Charles, and in about ten minutes filled with water; that these deponents immediately cut loose their long-boat, in order to try to save their lives; but the sea broke over them so heavy, that the boat was bear to pieces on the deck, when they were obliged to hold by the rigging, and get into the tops, in order to prevent their being washed over: That they remained in this situation till twelve o'clock the next day, when the weather clearing away, they saw the land, and the captain, by name Edward Sanford, the two mates, one passenger, by name Mr. Wilkins, and three hands, having made a raft, attempted to go on shore, but were all of them drowned; that these deponents, with the rest of the crew, remained on board until Wednesday, the 21st of February, when they were taken off by a boat from the shore.

And these deponents do further depose and say, that the loss of the said ship must be owing to the flood tide, which they suppose swept them on the shoals, and to the heavy wind and dark rainy weather which prevented them from seeing the light-house or the land.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, for READY MONEY, on Friday the 23d of March, instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling-house of captain JOHN MARRIKEN, deceased,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of MARY EVITT, lately deceased, consisting of tables and chairs, a looking glass, feather bed and furniture, silver tea-spoons, a gold ring, and a number of other small articles.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to produce them to the subscriber, on or before the day of sale, properly authenticated.

JOSEPH EVANS, Administrator.

March 8, 1798.

IN CHANCERY, February 28, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of VALENTINE BROWN, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Valentine Brown is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Valentine Brown, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the agent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Valentine Brown, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-seventh day of March, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery office, at one o'clock, on the twenty-seventh day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Valentine Brown's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Annapolis, March 4th, 1798.

UNDER the patronage of three gentlemen of the first eminence in the law having lately engaged in that laborious and necessary work, a revision of the laws of Maryland, I would be thankful to any gentlemen for any extracts or notes he may have made, which may tend to facilitate this undertaking.

D. T. BLAKE.

In CHANCERY, February 23, 1798.

John Lee Gibson and Josiah Lee against the Attorney General.

John Gibson against the State of Maryland.

Daniel Lamb against the State of Maryland.

Horatio Gates against the State of Maryland.

Edward Harwood and Elean Bailey against the State of Maryland.

Thomas Holmes, by Andrew Cochran, his next friend, against John Langley and Sarah his wife Thomas Brooks, Wm. Lang against the Attorney General.

John McClister against the State of Maryland.

Thomas Ruffin against the State of Maryland.

James Clarke against the State of Maryland.

Robert Long, William King, and others, against the Attorney General.

James Boyce against the State of Maryland.

William and James Barton and Henry Price against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Henry C. Salterman against the State of Maryland.

Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Diff. appointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Roll's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned spots are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Fredericktown, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and bath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagars town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, Cobb Neck, State of Maryland, on the 26th of February, 1798, a likely young negro man named JEM, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, roops in his shoulders a little, is of a yellowish complexion, has thin lips, a wide mouth, and a very great impediment in his speech, or stammers and stammers when he talks; had on when he went away, a round white negro cotton jacket and breeches, a blue shirt, a felt hat, white yarn country knit stockings, and a pair of coarse country made shoes; he has other clothing I suspect with him, and may change his dress, there are an old blue broad cloth coat, a round country cloth jacket and overalls, with yellow stripes, among them. I suspect he will make to Annapolis to get with old Terry Short, and her tribe, who did belong to Chunn. Whoever will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, or put him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences paid if brought home. All persons are forewarned harbouring said negro, and all masters of vessels employing him, as I shall deal with them as the law directs.

WILLIAM SHAW.

March 3, 1798.

IT being determined by the War Department of the United States to establish a recruiting rendezvous at Port Tobacco, in the State of Maryland, under the direction of lieutenant Samuel T. Dyson, notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received, until the fourth day of March next, at the subscriber's office, in Gay Street, Baltimore, or by Samuel Hanson, (of Walter) Esq; at Port Tobacco aforesaid, for furnishing, by contract, during the present year, 1798, such rations and quarter-masters articles as may be required for the use of the recruits at the said rendezvous.

The rations are to be composed of
One pound of bread or flour,
Ditto of beef, or 2 of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey,
One quart of salt,
Two ditto vinegar, } Per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One ditto of soap,

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the revenue for Maryland.

February 15, 1798.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in September last, a dark mulatto man named SAUL or SOLOMON BOOTH, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, squat made, and talks very smoothly. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken in the State of Maryland, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living about six miles from Hagar's town, on Annapolis creek, Washington county.

JOSEPH CHENBY.

January 17, 1798.

An Overseer Wanted.

I WISH to engage an overseer for the remainder of this year, to superintend and manage a small farm. None but a single man, who can read and write, and is well acquainted to the business of farming, and is a sober, steady, and industrious man, need apply, but to such an one liberal wages will be given.

A Distillery to be Erected.

I WANT to employ some person who understands planning, and who can build, or will superintend the building of a small though complete distillery for the distillation of grain, to such an one a liberal compensation will be made for his services; the work must be done by contract, and if deemed necessary security will be required, after which the money contracted to be paid will be advanced as it may be wanted. This distillery is to be erected within five miles of this city.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, February 6, 1798.

SETH SWEETSER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the public in general for past favours in the line of his business, and informs them that he has carried on the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches, in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity of the best Boston head goat leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides; he has also for sale, hide leather and calf skins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, resin, linseed, whale and tanner's oil, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale, that is tied to Kitchen work.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NEEL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, jr.

February 8, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleasant ferry, and the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, he is shod all fours, has a split in one of his houghs, and a remarkable short head, his brand is unknown, he is a strong well made horse, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Patapsco ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk Ridge Landing. Any person that takes up the said horse, and brings him to me, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, paid by

THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and is general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, or in his enclosures, in Anne Arundel county, lying on Short's and Fishing creeks, and from Short Gut to Hackett's Point, on trespassing in any manner after the date hereof.

JAMES MOSS.

February 19, 1798.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

By virtue of a writ of *venditio exponas* to me directed by the justices of Anne Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday of March next, on the premises, about two miles from Herring Creek church, A TRACT of land called SMITH'S DELIGHT, containing one hundred acres, it being the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, and taken to satisfy a debt due to JAMES HEIG and JOSEPH WILKINSON, executors of Elizabeth Heigh. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Late Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

February 29, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, in said county, called PART of PORTLAND MANOR, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

W⁴
February 23, 1798.

MARY WEEMS.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 12th of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling house of Mr. JOSEPH MEEK, sen. PART of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOSEPH MEEK, jun. deceased, consisting of sundry personal property. The sale to commence between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon; the terms for cash. And on the 15th of March, the residue of the personal property of said Joseph MEEK will be exposed for sale, at the farm of Mr. William Hammond, generally called Catlings, on the same time as before mentioned, and on like terms, by me.

JOHN MEEK, Executor of Joseph.
P. S. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims to exhibit their accounts for payment.

February 8, 1798.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.
Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

WAS committed to Kent county gaol, on the 10th instant, a negro man named SQUIRE, says he belongs to THOMAS LAW, Esq; of the Federal City, about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, black complexion; his cloaths are, a blue round cloth over jacket, white cloth trousers. Unless his owner releases him he will be sold for his gaol fees agreeable to law.

BEN. HATCHESON, Sheriff of Kent county.
February 14, 1798.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is feeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.
November 7, 1797.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON the first day of December some wicked person or persons set fire to my corn house and stables, in the dead of night, whereby they were totally consumed, with a quantity of wheat, flax, plank, and feeding, and a few wood mares with fuel, and a little horse perished in the flames. Whoever will discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of so abominable an act, in such manner as may bring him or them to condign punishment, shall receive the above reward, from

ROBERT LAIDLER.
Laidler's Ferry, December 23, 1797.

In Court, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.
ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively, in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Eastern papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
December 26, 1797.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798.

Resolved, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the state of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of October next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of October, 1798, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the first day of October, 1798, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same thereafter, but be subject to such appropriation as shall hereafter be declared.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized, to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit, of the emission under the act of June, 1780, as may be produced and brought into the treasury, on or before the first day of October next.

Resolved, That if the holders of bills of credit, emitted in virtue of the act of June session, 1780, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not to be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed at the last session of assembly, for limiting the time to the first of July last for bringing in certificates for payment be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

Thus endorsed;
By the senate, December 26, 1797: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, clk.

By the senate, December 29, 1797: Read the second time and assented to.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, clk.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of April next.

MR. ALLEN, on board the Ranger, Annapolis. Nicholas Brice (2), Aza Beall, Thomas Barber, Annapolis; Richard Booth, West river.

Right rev. Thos. J. Craggett, D. D. care of William Cooke, John Callahan, William Coc, Annapolis. John Davidson, Joshua Dorsey (2), Benjamin Doctor, Benjamin Dulany (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Mr. Guerin (2), William Gilmour, Annapolis; John Galloway Son, West river.

William Hammond, Samuel Harvey Howard, Zeb. Hollingworth (3), Annapolis; William Harwood, Richard Harrison, Anne Arundel county.

Henry Johnston, Annapolis. Providence Lane, care of John Brice, Mr. Langlois, Thomas Liffey (3), Annapolis.

Robert Milligan, John Moyer, Richard Mackubin (2), Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis; Joseph Maccubin, Anne Arundel county.

Edward Nicholls, Annapolis. Martin O'Dahigg, Annapolis.

Postmaster, Thomas Pyper, Smith Price, Annapolis. Henry Ridgely, Benjamin Ringgold, care of John Galloway, John Ridgely, John Rue, care of William Logan, Annapolis.

Sheriff elect of Anne Arundel county, James Steele, Annapolis.

Colonel Tootle, J. A. Tarafcon, John Tayloe, Annapolis.

Levin Winder, Eliz. Whitewood, capt. H. Wilson, on board the schooner Felicity (2), Annapolis; John Weems, jun. Herring creek.

John Young, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letter will be delivered without the money.

January 1, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *venditio exponas*, to me directed by the judges of the general court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the fifteenth day of March next, for READY CASH,

THE following lands, to wit: Henry's Park, Part of CONCLUSION, Part of INVASION, and Part of CROOKLANDS; the whole is supposed to contain five hundred and forty acres, more or less, being the property of WILLIAM ROSSALL, and which were taken to satisfy a judgment obtained by JOHN MOALE against said Rossall. The sale will commence at twelve o'clock.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Late Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.
February 1, 1798.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, FROM THE YEAR 1783, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intension contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in printed order with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently expressed a solicitude; that these laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed; and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes.

Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free government, yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expenses of printing.
- II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.
- III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.
- IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expense of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulgued.
- V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution, in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rich & Co. and George Hill, bookellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

COMMITTED to me as a runaway yesterday, the 4th of this month, a negro man, who says his name is LEWIS, that he was the property of Mr. ROBERT CARTER, who some years ago resided in Virginia, but is now an inhabitant of Baltimore, that he ran away from Virginia near two years ago, ever since which time he has been in this county; he is a likely fellow, of a yellow colour, appears to be about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; his clothing a striped nanken coat, muffled jacket, nanken long breeches, a good ruffled shirt, shoes, stockings, and hat. The owner is desired to take him away within two months from the date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

ZACH. FORREST, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

February 5, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.